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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
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[a30-3]

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[a1351]

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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every ½ hour.  
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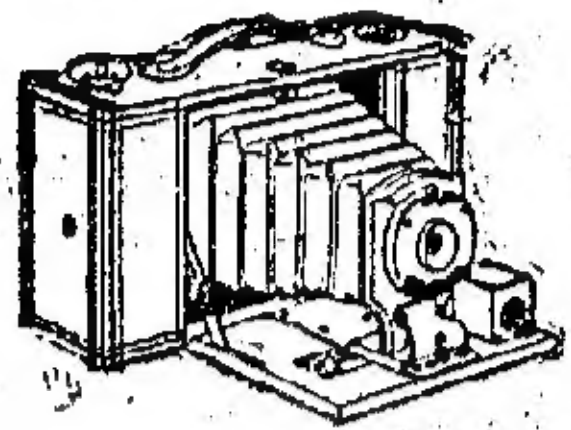


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[a28]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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D-VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule ... ..	35
E-FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule ... ..	40
HNENESSY ... ..	30
ROUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ... ..	40

	Per Doz.
FINE PALE COGNAC (Marie Brizard & Roger's) ... ..	\$20.80
S. O. F. V. O. COGNAC (Marie Brizard & Roger's) ... ..	64.80
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 60 Years Old (Marie Brizard & Roger's) ... ..	100.00

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**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
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ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
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## MARRIAGE.

On April 29th, at Shanghai, THOMAS SAYLE, only son of the late Thomas Henry Sayle and Mrs. T. E. Truman, of Shanghai, to HELEN MARIE WILSON BENN, eldest daughter of the late G. A. Benn and Mrs. Benn, of Shanghai.

## DEATHS.

CARLO ALBERTO DE LUCA, aged six months, son of M. Rafael de Luca, Commissioner of Customs at Nanking, and of Donna Maria Theodoli, his wife.  
On April 30th, at Shanghai, ALICE MARY, the beloved wife of A. E. C. HINDSON, aged 35 years.  
On April 30th, at 119, Avenue Road, Shanghai, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. HOHN.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEZ ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 6TH, 1911.

We publish to-day among our telegrams an interesting item of China news which has come via Harbin and St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Chinese Minister of Education has issued an order making gymnastic instruction and military drill with shooting practice obligatory in all secondary and elementary schools. This is the only announcement we have yet seen on the subject, but we do not discount the report for the reason that it comes to us through Russian channels. There are reasons indeed for regarding it as a by no means improbable report. It doubtless forms a not unimportant part of the scheme for a Volunteer Army in China which the Chinese student body in Tokyo has been seeking to persuade the metropolitan and provincial authorities to support ever since the recent trouble which brought Russian and China to the brink of war. Exasperated by what seemed to them the

unwarranted demands of Russia, and humiliated by China's helplessness, a Tokyo correspondent wrote a month ago, "they were thrown into a state of excitement and unrest unusual even amongst this rather excitable and turbulent body." The result of this agitation was the formation of a "People's Society" and one of the chief objects we are told, is to get the various Provincial Assemblies to advocate the establishment throughout China of a Volunteer Army. Six representatives were appointed to proceed to China to advocate the cause, two being sent to Manchuria, two to Yunnan and two to Central China. A voluntary subscription amongst the Chinese students in Japan in a very short time resulted in a fund amounting to over 8,000 yen. In addition to this, it was stated that the Fukien Provincial Society was sending twelve men to their native province to carry on the same campaign there. The correspondent who sent this information to the N.C. Daily News added: "This movement is one which has attracted the very best and sanest elements amongst the Chinese students in Tokyo, and while many of their ideas are crude and their plans immature, they are showing a spirit of real patriotism and willingness to sacrifice themselves for the welfare of their country."

We have since observed a report in the Shanghai papers of a meeting held in Shanghai for the purpose of forming a branch of this association there, it being mentioned that many local persons of note participated. The Chairman at this meeting explained that the object of the association was "the encouragement of a militant spirit," and he referred to it as a most commendable object. He spoke of the success achieved by the Shanghai Merchants' Corps and said that in shooting practice they were not behind the foreign Corps. To the educational programme of the Association he denounced, and urged that they should devote themselves wholeheartedly to the one aim of cultivating "a spirit of heroism or militarism in the bosoms of the people." Another speaker, who was described as the vice-president of the newly formed National Merchants' Volunteer Corps, advocated the use of newspapers, stage-plays and story-tellers for the purpose of encouraging the movement. Similar meetings to this, we gather, are being held in many centres of population, and therefore, we think it not improbable that the Minister of Education has been induced to help by introducing military training into the secondary schools. In this the Chinese Government is but following the practice which obtains in Japan and certain European countries, and we can well believe that the idea will be taken up in China with enthusiasm. Sir ROBERT HART recently served, apropos of the suggestions for the international arbitration of disputes, that while the ethical status of China would possibly induce her to welcome the general idea of arbitration, even so, the stress of international competition and rivalry has been teaching the lesson that political morality is "nothing without the good backing of national force, and he concludes that the China of the future will be better prepared to support love of peace by readiness for war.

For our part we think it may be gravely doubted whether we shall see much evidence of a love of peace when China is ready for war. It is in the highest degree likely that the development of a military spirit among the rising generation in China will lead to war on the slightest pretext—and that long before China has attained to that state of military efficiency which will save her from humiliation.

At the Magistracy on Saturday a Chinese who was remanded on a charge of having 325 tools of opium in his possession was proved guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$500, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.

Mr. W. Stark Toller, who has been acting British Consul at Chungking, has been appointed to Swatow, and has left with Mrs. Toller for that port. Mr. Brown has taken Mr. Toller's place as H.B.M.'s Consul at Chungking.

Trouble has occurred on the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Robbers attacked a train near Saichun and stole a considerable quantity of material and personal property. So disturbed is the neighbourhood that the foreign engineers and staff have left the scene for Hongkong.

Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd days of June, will be observed as public holidays in the Colony, and Saturday, June 24th, will be observed as a Government holiday. The Police Magistrates' Department has been excluded from the operation of the Public Holidays Ordinance on June 23rd.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board a letter will be read from the Government relative to the title of the Board; the President will submit minutes relative to suggested changes in the draft estimates for 1912, and with regard to the inspection of rat guards; and correspondence will be submitted regarding a map showing the extent of mullah training in the City of Victoria and Kowloon.

## H.M.S. Pelorus left on Saturday with time expired men.

Another fatal case of plague (Chinese) was reported on Saturday, bringing the total for the season up to 25.

A list of stations at which ambulances and dead rats are to be obtained is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*.

His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria preached yesterday morning at St. John's Cathedral on the Teperatenry of the Bible.

The report of the Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd., shows that a net profit of Ticals 27,992 was made in 1910, and a dividend of 25 per cent. has been paid.

Mr. A. Pontius, the American Consul at Chungking, has been confined to his residence with a slight attack of smallpox, but is reported as doing well.

Saturday was the anniversary of the accession of King George, and the warships in the harbor dressed ship in honour of the occasion. A salute was fired at noon.

A corrected copy of the register of medical and surgical practitioners qualified to practise medicine and surgery in the Colony is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*.

The new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on April 3rd, may be seen at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

It is credibly stated, in many of the Chinese papers in Peking, that the amount of loss sustained by the Bank of Communications through the failure of the I Shan Yuan bank reaches over Tls. 2,670,000.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given directions for the revision of the proclamations declaring Chafoo, Chiuwangtiao, Dainy, Newchwang, Taku and Tientsin to be ports or places at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of April shows that the average maximum temperature for that period was 74 degrees, and the average minimum temperature 65.4 degrees. The rainfall registered was 5,535 inches, while there were 138 hours of sunshine.

The retirement of Captain Lincoln, after thirty-four years' faithful service with the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., a Shanghai contemporary says, removes a respected name from the list of captains of China coasting steamers, and is accompanied by the best wishes of many friends both afloat and ashore for Captain Lincoln's future prosperity.

Since the revolution in Canton hundreds of Chinese have left that combustible city for the security of Hongkong. We understand that the local police kept a keen eye open for revolutionaries in the Colony during the trouble, and that numerous unsuccessful raids were made on houses supposed to be occupied by anti-Manchus in a search for arms. An inquiry at headquarters yesterday concerning those raids was unproductive, as the police would furnish no information about the matter.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ending 30th April, 1911, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as under:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ... ..	5,624,339	4,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ... ..	13,492,750	9,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited ... ..	24,815	NIL
Total ... ..	\$19,141,934	\$13,000,000

## POLICE PROSECUTION FAILS.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Mr. E. R. Hallifax gave his decision on the technical point raised by Mr. Reader Harris on Tuesday in the case against David Frohman, licensee of "The Land we Live In," who was summoned for allowing a woman to serve in his bar on the 23rd ult. Mr. Harris contended on Tuesday that the conditions imposed by the Ordinance of this year that no woman other than the licensee should serve in any capacity in a bar were not stated in the license granted by the Government last November, and therefore did not govern licensees granted at that time.

His Worship on Saturday said he thought the point was quite good and discharged the defendant.

## HONGKONG STUDENTS AND THE CANTON OUTBREAK.

A rumour is current in the Colony that some 80 lads are missing from the local schools, and it is supposed that many of them have been shot or beheaded at Canton. Our inquiries have not led to confirmation of the rumour. We learn, however, that at one school in the Colony a number of students took French leave, when news of the outbreak at Canton reached the Colony, and they are stated to have left on their desks an identical intimation that they had gone to Canton to protect their families. In some of the schools of the Colony a considerable proportion of students in the higher classes are married, their wives and children, as a rule living at Canton because the cost of living there is cheaper than in Hongkong.

We have the authority of the Head Master of Queen's College for saying that the report can have no reference to that institution, as the number of absentees is normal for the time of year, and all absentees appear to be satisfactorily accounted for. We are further informed that the Police authorities have no knowledge of the matter.

## TELEGRAMS.

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## AVIATOR KILLED AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, May 7th.

Yesterday the French aviator, M. Vallon, made a second flight from Kiangnan over the Settlements. He circled the Race Course in an interval between the races and began to descend from a height of 1,000 feet. At about a height of 600 feet he planned, manoeuvred, and began the final descent. Suddenly the machine dipped, heeled over, and thousands of terrified spectators witnessed the drop of the aviator in front of the stands. Death was instantaneous.

Madame Vallon witnessed her husband's death.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, May 6th.

The House of Commons, after a listless debate, in which none of the Ministers participated, last night passed the second reading, by 255 votes to 88, of the Bill introduced by Sir George Kemp granting the Parliamentary franchise to women householders.

The Bill, however, has no chance of passing into law this session, as the Government is unable to give time for consideration and discussion of its provisions.

## THE MILITARY MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that a telegram has been received from Harbin to the effect that the Chinese Minister of Education has issued an order making the introduction obligatory of gymnastic instruction, military drill and shooting practice in all secondary and elementary schools.

## PROPOSED EXTENSION OF SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 7th.

It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the Russian Minister of Communications has submitted a Bill for constructing at the expense of the Crown a South Siberian main line connecting with the Trans-Siberian and Tashkend Railways.

[FROM THE "STRAITS TIMES."]

## THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, April 25th.

At a gathering of the China Association, Mr. F. Anderson, the retiring President, said the Treaty with Japan was an improvement on the original tariff, but it was nevertheless very disappointing to British traders.

He urged a greater assertion of British rights, especially in regard to trade marks. The President praised China's plague measures, and said he admired Chinese grit in dealing with the opium question.

The new President of the Association is Sir Charles Dudgeon.

[FROM THE "MANILA CABLENEWS."]

## THE END OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, May 2th.

The Mexican revolution is ended, and as the price of peace, with it ends the political careers of President Diaz and Minister of Finance Limantour, the retirement of these officials having been made a part of the demands of the revolutionist leaders in the negotiations which began several days ago at Chihuahua.

Within an hour that news of peace was received here comes further reports of anti-American demonstrations in Mexico, which may cause the troops now on the border to remain in camp until the new administration gets matters well enough in hand to insure the safety of American residents and interests.

## SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, May 6th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

## A PLEA OF INFANCY.

The hearing of the action was continued in which Shudda Singh sued A. E. Baptista to recover \$380 due for money lent.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. A. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master).

Mr. Harris informed the Court that he had received notice from his friend that he intended to set up a plea of infancy.

His Lordship asked Mr. Jackson how he was going to plead infancy.

Mr. Jackson said he was going to refer his Lordship to some decisions previously given in the Court.

Plaintiff was called, and stated that the amount claimed was due under a promissory note signed by the defendant.

In cross-examination plaintiff said he lent the defendant \$350 principal, and there was a verbal agreement that interest should be paid at the rate of five per cent. per month.

Defendant said he earned \$35 per month, and paid \$25 a month to his father for board. With the remaining \$10 he bought clothes. Defendant was 19 years of age. He was paid \$200 by the plaintiff and signed for \$330. He handed the money to a man named Rozario, who was present in Shanghai.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris: How old are you?—Nineteen. How do you know?—I saw my birth certificate.

His Lordship:—When did you last see it?—About five years ago.

Did you ask your mother this morning how old you were?—No.

After hearing the submissions of the solicitors his Lordship reserved his decision.

In another case brought by Herman Singh against the same defendant and Rozario for \$180, money lent, the parties agreed to abide by the decision of his Lordship in the first case.

## KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 13th April, are as follows:

Present:—Messrs. W. Wilson (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, Y. Kikuchi, Liu Nee Kar, W. R. McD. Farr, Rev. G. M. Wales, W. H. Wallace, the Health Officer, and the Secretary, Messrs. Fenwick, Kikuchi, and Wallace take their seats, vice Messrs. Kell, Tenzdubara, and Pike, resigned.

The Finance and Watch Committees are reconstituted as follows:—Finance: Messrs. Kikuchi and Wallace; Watch: Messrs. Fenwick and Wilson.

Letters from Dr. C. Merz, Consul for Germany, inform the Council (1) that he has handed over charge of the offices of Senior Consul at Amoy to H. B. M. Connel, Mr. Sandius, and (2) that leave of absence has been granted to him, and that he has handed over charge of the Imperial German Consulate to Mr. G. Wilde.

The Secretary reports that the depth sunk at the artesian well to the 17th inst. is 128 feet 8 inches.

Mr. Wilson tendered his resignation as Chairman, and a hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Wilson, on the motion of Mr. Wales, for his services in the air, Mr. Wilson proposed, seconded by Mr. Farr, that Mr. W. H. Wallace be elected Chairman. The motion was carried unanimously. On Mr. Farr's motion, seconded by Mr. Wales, Mr. Wilson was elected Vice-Chairman.

The Captain-Superintendent reported that the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons—Breach of agreement, 1; debt, 2; refusing to restore land, 1; assault, 3; illegal sale of land, 2; encroaching, 1; non-payment of license fees, 1; throwing rubbish, &c., into public drains, 6; allowing pigs and cattle to stray, 5. Summary Arrests—Being in possession of arms (bye-law 17) 2; theft, 2; being a suspected character and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, 1; being in possession of stolen property, 1; committing a nuisance, 1; assault, 1.

## RUBBER COMPANIES.

Kuala Lumpur Rubber Companies has announced an interim dividend for the year ending June 30th of 6s per share, tax free.

Pelepah Valley (Johore) Rubber Estates reports the rubber output to have been only 65th. The reason for decrease from last month is owing to the extreme drought lately experienced on the estate.

It is stated in the report of the London Asiatic Rubber and Produce Company for 1910 that the rubber crop harvested amounted to 180,477 lb., against an estimate of 100,000 lb., and an actual yield in 1909 of 75,427 lb. The average net price realized for the rubber was just under 6s. 1d. per lb. The cost of production for Port Swettenham works out at 1s. 4d. per lb. of rubber, against 1s. 0 1/2d. per lb. in 1909. This increase is attributable to:—(1) Higher rate of pay to tapping coolies; (2) large number of trees tapped for first time; (3) consequent expenditure on new tapping implements; (4) bonus to Eastern staff and depreciation. At December 31 last 4,283 acres of the company's estates were under cultivation and 2,365 acres uncultivated. The crop of rubber for 1911 is estimated at 371,300 lb. In July, 100,000 new shares of 2s. each were issued at a premium of 12s. each. Part of the proceeds of this issue was applied in repayment of the company's debenture debt, amounting to £42,000, the balance serving as additional working capital. The net profit amounts to £43,642, to which has to be added the amount brought forward, making £48,394. The directors recommend a final dividend of 15 per cent., leaving to be carried forward £11,449.

## HONGKONG QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

POST OFFICE REVENUE AND MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. GERSHON STEWART, M. P., asked in the House of Commons last month what had been the total cost to the Colony of Hongkong for the upkeep of Imperial Post Offices in China during the last twenty years; and whether it is proposed to continue charging the Colony for the upkeep of these Post Offices in the future?

Mr. HARCOURT—Hongkong has been relieved of all expense in respect of these Post Offices since the beginning of the present year. In these circumstances, the hon. gentleman will perhaps not press for a reply to the earlier part of his question, which I could not in any case answer without much longer notice.

Mr. STEWART asked whether, for calculating the military contribution upon the revenue of the Colony of Hongkong, it is the custom to calculate the percentage charged upon the amount received by the Post Office without deducting what it costs to run that Department; and, if so, what has been the amount collected from the Colony upon this item since the present method of collecting the military contribution was instituted; and does the cost of running the Post Office exceed the receipts?

Mr. HARCOURT—The answer to the first part of the hon. gentleman's question is in the affirmative. I cannot answer the second part without much longer notice than the hon. gentleman has given. In recent years the cost of the Post Office has sometimes exceeded and sometimes fallen short of the receipts. For the present year the estimated revenue is \$43,100 and the estimated expenditure \$45,697.

Mr. STEWART—Is it the case that the Colony pays an income-tax of 20 per cent. of the receipts of a Department on which it loses \$60,000 a year?

Mr. HARCOURT—I cannot make the calculation as rapidly as the hon. member, but I will work it out and give an answer.

## EMPEROR'S BOARD.

GOLD BARS VALUE £26,000,000 SHIPPED TO ENGLAND.

A Reuter's telegram from Peking to London, dated the 12th ult., says:—"There are persistent reports that gold bars to the value of six millions sterling, part of the late Dowager-Empress' hoard, have been shipped secretly to England."

It has since been stated that these gold bars and a negligible quantity of silver were at Shanghai, and it is supposed that London is the destination of the treasure. It was added that there is much speculation as to the reason of the transfer.

Tao Hsi, the late Dowager-Empress, had the reputation of being the richest woman in the world, but it is impossible to estimate the millions she possessed. Her rapidly vanishing. Her favour had to be bought by all who sought for it. Money, exquisite gowns, houses, and beautiful silks and furs were humbly offered in vast amounts and haughtily accepted. As each ten years of her life was completed, apart from a State-granted additional income of nearly £50,000, she gathered an enormous harvest of gifts. On her sixtieth birthday she was said to have received £1,500,000 in presents, and on her seventieth birthday £2,000,000. There is a story that a grant some years ago of £3,000,000 from the Treasury for building warships was largely used in building a palace for Tao Hsi.

## THE LOSS OF THE "ASIA."

Mr. H. C. Morton, the Shanghai agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has received a message from Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Wintles to the effect that the P. M. S. *Asia* had slipped off the rocks and sunk in ten fathoms of water.

As about 800,000 worth of silk was shipped in the holds that were gutted by fire, it is surmised, says the *Shanghai Times*, that the whole of it had been taken by the fishermen, and that they then set fire to the steamer to hide traces of their theft. A quantity of cargo and ship's furniture has been located among the fishing villages in the vicinity, and this will be taken charge of, two large 90-ton junks having been chartered to load stuff that has been discovered. In addition to the British torpedo-boats which called in at the wreck, a Chinese gunboat was present at the latter end of the week, and no doubt the authorities are doing what they can to restore the stolen property to the rightful owners.

## GAZETTED APPOINTMENTS.

The King's exequatur empowering Mr. J. E. E. Hultman to act as Swedish Consul-General for Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint provisionally, and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, and Mr. C. H. Ross to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. H. Kewick, or until further notice.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to act as assessor of rates, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., or until further notice.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Police Sergeant G. Sim to be a sanitary inspector for Aberdeen, vice Inspector A. G. Diamond.

Mr. T. H. Ferguson, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, has returned from his two years' homeleave. He has been appointed Audit Secretary to the Inspector-General of Customs at Peking, in succession to Mr. J. H. Macdon.



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Now in the summer of our discomfort. Discontent is the word of the quotation I have in mind, but it represents a mental state which does not apply to Hongkong. True, many people are discontented and talk about exile, but they belong to that section which is never happy. Summer undoubtedly brings a certain amount of discomfort, but it has its pleasures and compensations, and after all "it might be worse."

Canton and neighbourhood has supplied most of the daily pabulum for the last week. A real rebellion about a hundred miles from our borders is a godsend to the jaded letter writer in Hongkong, and some who have been but indifferent correspondents since they lost the glamour of the East will give the folks at Home something to talk about in their latest epistolary efforts—even if they say no more in their letters than "See the accompanying copy of the *Hongkong Weekly Press* for full particulars."

To many Chinese Hongkong is at present a veritable place of refuge. Thousands have come daily from Canton for the past fortnight, and the influx has been estimated at over 100,000. This is doubtless wide of the mark, and from what I have heard 30,000 or 40,000 are nearer the actual figures. The accommodation in the Chinese part of the city is considerably overtaxed and all the hotels are full. This lack of accommodation is likely to inconvenience the local Chinese in the procession here are organising for Coronation Day, as it presents difficulties for finding the men to be imported for taking part in that event.

The spectacular effect is being considered in the programme for the Coronation celebrations in Hongkong. Processions and illuminations are to be the order of the day and the night, features which have characterised almost every coronation in the history of the country, and with the co-operation of the Chinese, and also of the Japanese, the spectacle should be one to be remembered by both old and young.

With the month of May usually comes the inauguration of the bathing season, but the commencement seems to be later than usual this year. Probably the fact that the weather has been fairly cool so far has taken off the edge of the enthusiasm of some of our older residents, but it is notable that the number of launches usually seen leaving Blake Pier or Statens Wharf of an evening is not so large as it used to be. The use of the railway for bathing facilities is not likely to be overlooked. It cannot hope to supersede the popular launch parties, but it will provide pleasant variation in bathing grounds. With cheap fares, parties will doubtless be induced to make the trip, say, to Shatin or Taipei, and enjoy a dip in the briny. It should be easy enough to arrange for tea, as is done on bathing parties, though the opportunities for mixed bathing on those occasions will be limited.

It may be that some of our good people have been reading the views expressed by that famous doctor, Sir Almroth Wright, the other day in London. The doctor puts forward the astonishing theory that washing is an evil. He remarked that there was a widespread belief that if people had not got disease they could keep it away by following the rules of individual hygiene. These rules were that they must eat a lot, have a certain amount of hard exercise, wash, and have plenty of fresh air. He was persuaded that these things were quite wrong. He did not say that those things did not add to the pleasures of life. There was a belief, he said, that by washing people washed off the microbes. We did take off a certain amount of microbes, but we also destroyed the protective skin which was all round our bodies like the tiles of a house. When one had a horny hand no microbes could ever get near the skin. If one had a skin like a tortoise microbes would never get through. To have a Turkish bath was to take away one's horny protection, and he objected to that. "A great deal of washing increases the microbes of the skin," he declared, "so I do not think cleanliness is to be recommended as an hygienic method."

Such a theory has a special interest for us in the East. It helps us to a precise philosophy of the Oriental and to realise that instead of reviling the cook or the cook because of their grimy appearance we should acknowledge the correctness of an attitude which is truly scientific.

Not often do we find Governments sentimental, especially Colonial Governments, and it must have surprised many newcomers to find the entrance to the Post Office bearing an apt motto taken from the scriptures. "As cold waters to a thirsty soul so is good news from a far country" must have been the feeling of many early residents in this Colony in the days when letters took about three months or more to come from Home. In the 'forties sailing ships were the harbingers of news and mail carriers, and if those who ventured from Home and sought their fortune here, or came at the call of duty, were at all homesick they must have suffered greater pangs than we people of today who have all the resources of the cable and the Siberian service at our command. The motto is not out of place even to-day, and the portals of the new Post Office might well bear the cheering message. Besides, it is a link with the past which should not be broken, and in commending this suggestion to the consideration of Government I know I am giving expression to the wish of very many residents.

RODERICK RANDOM.

## THE CONDITION OF CANTON.

## EXTENSIVE PRECAUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.)

[Canton May 5th.] The City is now perfectly peaceful, and it is hard to imagine that only a day or two ago it was the scene of civil strife. The shops are now all open as usual and the city gates remain open from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m. At this hour they are closed and the inhabitants have been notified that they will not be opened after this time on any account, so after 5 p.m. the people in the old city are virtually prisoners. Several police notices have been issued advising the people to be perfectly quiet and to let nothing disturb their peace of mind, for the rebellion is entirely quelled. Those people who are loyal to the Government are loud in their praises of Viceroy Cheong and the able way in which he and his subordinates acted during the crisis. He is also praised for his clemency, for a proclamation has been issued offering a free pardon to all those rebels who will lay down their arms and submit to the Government. Among the merchants and traders great relief is felt, for there is no doubt that should a revolution occur trade would suffer greatly. It is a great point in favour of the rebels however, that they did not attempt to loot any shops or houses, but the same cannot be said of the soldiers. People are loud in their condemnation of the overbearing manner which these men have assumed in their house searches, and they are openly accused of making off with money and valuables. Petitions, indeed, to this effect have been sent to the authorities, who have ordered an investigation to be made. During the troubles near the North Gate a great deal of damage was done to property, and the owners thereof have sent in a petition asking for compensation. The Viceroy has given orders that a sum of Tls. 5,000 is to be shared among those whose property has been damaged. I am also sorry to say that, according to common report, a great many innocent persons have been beheaded on false charges brought against them by police and soldiers. In a time of panic such as has just been passed through and a despotic form of government as exists here, such miscarriages of justice are bound to happen, but from all accounts the number of such cases has been so great as to cast a great slur on the reputation of the officials concerned. Shopkeepers also have taken the opportunity caused by these troubles to raise the price of provisions, and the cost of rice, oil, firewood and vegetables has risen considerably. This is telling very hard on the poorest section of the community, and to obviate possible food riots the Viceroy has directed the Treasurer to send a deputy to Hongkong to buy and send to Canton without delay five thousand bags of rice, which will be sold out at a cheap rate to the very poor. All people here, however, are day by day still more firmly impressed by the idea that a very serious rising will again take place before very long.

**A REVOLUTIONARY ARSENAL.**  
The police made a great find yesterday. During the house-to-house search which was in progress they came upon what was apparently an uninhabited house the door of which was bolted and barred. Tools were obtained and the door forced open. In the house was discovered a large quantity of dynamite bombs, seven boxes of fuses, some cases of cartridges, seven revolvers and a number of white badges such as had been used by rebels. Formerly a middle-aged woman, her son and two daughters and a servant lived here, and the day before the disturbances broke out all five were observed to leave the house as if they were going on an excursion. Needless to say, they were not seen to return. In this discovery it is interesting to note that some of the dynamite found was not completely manufactured, and this leads the authorities to suppose that not all of this explosive has been smuggled into the country, but that some of it has been manufactured locally.

**QUEERLESS STUDENTS.**  
Readers of this column will doubtless remember the queue-cutting craze that some few months ago seized on the Chinese community. At that time, although Imperial sanction had not been obtained, hundreds, if not thousands, of men and youths divested themselves of their "tails," and of this number a large proportion were students. Now the queueless ones are in great disfavour owing to the fact that so many of the rebels had cut off their hirsute appendages. Many students have been arrested and with difficulty secured their freedom. To help these youths the Education Commissioner, who is a most enlightened man, petitioned the Viceroy to supply them with passports in order that they might be free from danger of arrest. The Viceroy, who appears to be very conservative on some points, refused to do so, saying that they must suffer accordingly. He also said that if such passports were granted to students other persons would likewise claim them and thus a deal of trouble would be caused. Many of those who not long ago cut off their queues are now providing themselves with false queues. It is truly surprising how quickly the queue-cutting movement fizzled out, and the recent disturbances will doubtless stop any further steps to remove the national badge. The Viceroy, however, has given orders that no more queueless men are to be arrested simply because they have no queues, but that they are only to be deprived of liberty if the police have grave suspicions against them.

**THE EXODUS TO HONGKONG.**  
Since the troubles began thousands of people have gone to Hongkong and Macao for safety, and it is estimated that several million dollars worth of jewellery have been taken out of the city by women of the better class. The Viceroy has issued a notice to the effect that the city is now perfectly quiet and that it is not good for the people to remove

into foreign territory. The Total of Police has also issued a notice to the effect that the hotels and boarding-houses in Macao and Hongkong are crowded to their fullest extent and that there is no more room. It is also said here that the Viceroy has received a telegram from the Governor of Hongkong to the effect that the influx of people from Canton into the Colony must be stopped without delay. Many persons here are also under the idea that plague is very prevalent in the Colony.

**A STRANGE REQUEST.**  
Yesterday a man named Tan went into No. 1 Station and requested the officer in charge to behold him without delay. The officer was naturally surprised and enquired the reason. Tan then said that he was a member of a revolutionary society and did not wish to live any longer now that the rising had failed. He was then taken before the Total of Police, who asked the Viceroy what should be done with the man. H.E. suggested a free pardon if he would make his submission. The wily Tan not only did so, but also informed the police where they could find a large store of dynamite, etc. Acting on the traitor's instruction the police proceeded to a house in 1 in Tong Street, where the explosive and many weapons were discovered. There is not much hope for the revolutionary cause if many such men as Tan are to be found in its ranks.

**TO STOP SPEECH-MAKING.**  
The police are taking stern measures to stop all speech-making in the public streets. All reference to the late rising or any reference to the rebels is strictly prohibited. There is no doubt that until quite recently there was a great deal of seditious oratory in the streets, but the police rarely took any steps to stop it. The Cantonese are wonderfully fluent speakers, and it is astonishing the way they can influence a crowd. All things considered, the police are very wise in stopping all public speaking at the present juncture.

**RAIDING THE POLICE YAMEN.**  
A peculiar incident happened in the Yamen of the Total of Police yesterday. A man and a woman rushed in and began to create a great disturbance. He was seized by the guards, but he resisted arrest with might and main. At last he was overpowered and locked up. Almost immediately he fell into a deep sleep. After being in a somnolent state he suddenly started up and wildly asked where he was. He said he was a mason's feli and did not remember how he came to be in the Yamen. His tale was found to be true, and he was discharged, feeling very much ashamed that he had been locked up.

**DECAPITATING WOMEN.**  
During the disturbances I reported that three young girls were discovered carrying arms and bombs. The day before yesterday these unfortunate girls suffered death by decapitation and their headless bodies were hung outside the East Gate. It is a pity that the Government could not have extended clemency to these poor souls, for there is little doubt but that they were forced into taking part in the rebellion by their male folk. Some of the soldiers and police are making these incidents an excuse for molesting and interrogating every decent-looking young girl they see. Such a case happened yesterday, when, near the South Gate, the treatment of a young "tsz yan nui," or free girl, aroused the indignation of the passers-by.

**EXECUTIONS AND SCHOOLERS.**  
The day before yesterday several executions by decapitation took place outside the School of Foreign Languages. As may be expected, when the students knew what was going to happen they became very excited and applied for leave, which was not granted them. The students were also seriously admonished for their expostulations. The Educational Commissioner, however, has requested the Pun-Yu Magistrate not to allow any more executions to take place on this site. It is little incident like this that shows that the people here are a long way yet from true enlightenment. While talking of students, it is interesting to observe that several students are suspected of revolutionary tendencies. This is more especially the case with those living out of school in boarding-houses, dormitories and such like places, and an order has been issued that all such students are to be visited and interrogated, while the wardens of the various schools have been advised to keep a particularly sharp look-out on these students. There is no doubt but that among the student class there is great sympathy with the rebels. The average student in Canton is a very difficult person to deal with. He is puffed up with conceit and self-assurance, and he looks upon his little knowledge as profound philosophy. He is anti-dynastic and most rapidly anti-foreign, and is continually railing against Manchuian oppression and foreign aggression. It is no wonder that the Government is beginning to look upon this body with some amount of suspicion.

**REWARDING THE GUARDS.**  
A sum of Tls. 20,000 was appropriated to be used as rewards to those guards, soldiers and police who took active parts in putting down the late rising. This has not been sufficient, and the Viceroy has ordered the appropriation of another ten thousand taels for the same purpose. A large sum has also been given to the family of the official Li, who was shot outside the Viceroy's Yamen. This is doubtless a wise proceeding, for nothing will foster a spirit of loyalty among the Chinese forces better than a liberal distribution of "cashaw." The Viceroy, who is now living in the Military Bureau until such time as his Yamen is repaired, has issued a proclamation thanking the troops and police for what they have done. The Military Bureau is very strongly guarded, as in deed are all the Yamens in the city. The recent rising has put a great terror into the hearts of the officials, and not one of them feels

safe from assassination. Outside the North Gate there is an eminence called Kwan Yam Shan, and on this hill there has been posted a strong camp to overawe the City, all which precautions plainly show that the officials expect more trouble will follow.

**THE CHIEF CONSPIRATOR.**  
It appears that the rebels were led by three men, Wing, Chiu and Chan, all of whom were men returned from abroad. Chiu was the man whose capture caused the premature outbreak, and Chan was killed near Fatchau. Wong, the arch-conspirator, was reported to have been killed in the action before the Viceroy's Yamen, but it is now said that this was not the case. It would appear that Wong came to know that traitors had given away their secrets, and so he urged his followers to postpone the rising and disperse. They were willing to do this, but the arrest of Chiu precipitated matters, and at their request Wong led the attack on the Yamen. He fired only two shots, then fled and passed safely through the South Gate. He then made his way down to the shore and boarded a freight junk, on which he took a passage to Hongkong. It is said that he is still hiding in the Colony and doubtless devising more mischief.

**REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANTON.**  
By command of the Military Board in Peking, eight regiments under General Lung have been ordered to proceed to Kwong Tung to reinforce the troops. The Viceroy has wired to Peking that the trouble is now at an end, and not so many soldiers are required. Four regiments only will therefore be sent, and they are due to arrive here to-day. During the trouble several Hunanese troops were sent here. These men are fine stalwart fellows and are considered the best fighting men in China. The people stand in much awe of them, for they are said to be great at looting and pillaging.

**BANDITS ON HONAN ISLAND.**  
On the night of the 4th inst. a great gang of armed bandits looted seventeen houses and shops at the village called Yin Tan on Honan Island. The terrified inhabitants took them for rebels, but it was soon discovered that the band was that of the redoubtable Li Tang Tang, who enjoys the questionable honour of being the most ferocious of the Honan banditti. Many of the country places on this island are quite unprotected and several of the villages are lurking places of robbers.

**THE NAM-HOI MAGISTRATE.**  
After holding office for only ten days the Nam Hoi Magistrate, Wong She Chang, has been dismissed and another appointed in his place. The dismissed man is known to be an able officer, and why he has lost his post is a mystery. No wonder that the native proverb says, "Official circles are as uncertain as theatrical scenes."

**FURTHER ALARMS.**  
To-day rumour states that there will be another rising to-night. Many persons are very nervous and are afraid to come out. It is certain that the authorities are expecting something, for the guards are very much on the alert and patrols are making the rounds frequently. Many people have been searched, and one youth to my knowledge has been searched and interrogated twice to-day.

**GUNBOATS OFF SHAMEN.**  
The U.S.A. gunboat *Wilkes* has left, and so has the German gunboat *Illus*. The former has been replaced by the *Callio* and the latter by the *Teigau*. Thus there are still seven boats lying off the island.

**THE CANTON REVOLT.**  
**THE IMPERIAL DECREE.**  
Referring to a telegraphic memorial by Chang Ming-chi, we note with intense surprise that an attack was made by a great many miscreants upon the Viceroy's yamen in the Capital of Kwangtung. The said Viceroy, in conjunction with Li Chun, directed the defensive regiments to keep guards at different points and to surround them, with the result that a number of these desperadoes were captured and killed, and that the spreading of the revolt was prevented. The action in this affair was executed with tolerable promptitude. The officials, both civil and military, are hereby exonerated from their fault, as requested. In view of Chang Ming-chi having taken previous precautions, and having subsequently managed the affair with commendable tact, his request to have himself severely punished is also not to be entertained.

"Kwangtung is a seaboard province of importance, the fact that there had been repeated attempts by the revolutionaries to incite the people to risings is indeed not consistent with good government. It is much to be feared that they may cause great disturbance which will not be easily suppressed. Chang Ming-chi is hereby commanded to direct earnestly the civil and military officials to search for and arrest the remainder and to punish them by severest law, without allowing anyone to slip out of the net, in order to extirpate these miscreants and preserve the public peace. For future welfare, he shall spare no effort and, without the least relaxation, shall take extraordinary precautionary measures and institute exhaustive investigations. He is to report to Us what he has accomplished from time to time by telegraph. In respect of the soldiers who died in action this time, he shall find out their names and memorialize Us for the grant of exemplary posthumous honours and compensation. "Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Council."—N.C. Daily News.

The Court mourning for his late Majesty King Edward VII. terminated at midnight on the 6th inst.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## LAWN BOWLS.

**KOWLOON V. TAIKOO.**  
This inaugural league match was played at Kowloon on Saturday and resulted in a win for the home team by seven points. Scores:

TAIKOO		KOWLOON	
W. Hardwick	6	G. R. Edwards	0
A. Smith	0	J. Macdonald	0
P. Farrell	0	J. M. Henderson	0
R. Aitken (skip)	14	D. Harvey (skip)	17
—Taylor	0	R. Hall	0
G. Anderson	0	G. L. Duncan	0
Ferguson	0	J. Crawford (skip)	31
A. Dinan (skip)	19	H. Shires	0
J. Weir	0	T. Neave	0
A. Hamilton	0	C. Alexander	0
J. McIntyre	0	A. Ramsay (skip)	14
W. Wetherston (skip)	22		
	55		62

**CIVIL SERVICE V. POLICE.**  
The Police managed to beat Civil Service on their own ground on Saturday by two points. Scores:

POLICE		CIVIL SERVICE	
R. C. Watt	0	S. Kelly	0
W. Robertson	0	Irving	0
W. Stuart	0	A. E. Pile	0
W. Cameron (skip)	17	Lyons (skip)	16
A. C. Langley	0	F. Fisher	0
W. Gerard	0	R. Duncan	0
W. Pitt	0	A. Blouet	0
W. Withers (skip)	21	L. S. Brett (skip)	9
J. Grant	0	J. J. Blake	0
K. McLennan	0	E. Dawson	0
R. Fenton	0	A. M. Thornhill	0
D. McHarty (skip)	10	R. Fincher (skip)	21
	48		46

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE TABLE.					
	P.	W.	L.	P.	Pts.
Kowloon	1	1	0	62	55
Police	1	1	0	48	46
Civil Service	1	0	1	46	48
Taikoo	1	0	1	55	62

## CRICKET.

## INTERPORT PRACTICE MATCH.

An interport practice match between teams captained by R. Hancock and A. C. E. Elborough was played on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club on Saturday afternoon, and in view of the fact that the team to represent Hongkong against Shanghai will be drawn from those who show to the best advantage in these practice matches, the game was one which created considerable interest among those interested in the royal game. Elborough's XI. had the best of the match, and when stumps were drawn were leading by 163 runs.

R. Hancock's eleven were apparently not in batting form, for the captain of the team was top scorer with a total of 32. If Hancock compiled 30 and Captain Chapman 28 runs. For Elborough's team Cooks retired with the handsome score of a century and ten to his credit, while Peares contributed a useful 57, and Thurstield had a total of 49, not out.

The individual scores were as follows:—  
R. Hancock's team.  
Lt.-Col. Hamilton, c. Peares, b. Taverner 2  
Capt. Chapman, b. Donnelly 28  
A. A. Claxton, c. Cook, b. Taverner 14  
T. Hogg, b. Payne 14  
R. Hancock, c. and b. Taverner 32  
H. R. Makin, c. Taverner, b. Payne 4  
H. Hancock, b. Dempsey 50  
H. E. Phillips 0  
A. R. Lowe, not out 0  
A. R. Sutcliffe, c. Dempsey, b. Taverner 0  
R. J. Saunders, b. Taverner 1  
Extras 7  
Total 120

Elborough's team.  
Lieut. Williams, b. Hamilton 3  
C. Cooke, retired 110  
Corpl. Dempsey, run out 35  
R. E. O. Bird, c. Makin, b. Lowe 2  
T. H. Peares, c. Makin, b. Hamilton 57  
Capt. Addison, b. Hamilton 9  
Rev. Payne, c. Makin, b. Hamilton 3  
Thurstield, not out 49  
D. E. Donnelly, c. Makin, b. Hancock 40  
Corpl. Taverner, c. and b. Hamilton 12  
Total 286

## HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

**CHINESE Y.M.C.A. V. WATSON'S.**  
Played on Saturday on the grounds of the former, this match resulted in a win for the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by a margin of three games. Scores:—

CHINESE Y.M.C.A.		WATSON'S.	
Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	5-6	F. M. Mohler and H. Rapp	
W. F. Mohler and H. Rapp	5-3	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
W. F. Mohler and H. Rapp	5-6	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
Wei Wing Lok and P. Phillips	7-4	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
Wei Wing Lok and P. Phillips	7-4	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
Wei Wing Lok and P. Phillips	3-8	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
Ko Po Sham and P. Phillips	10-1	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
Rev. A. D. Stewart and P. Phillips	5-6	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
Ko Po Sham and P. Phillips	1-10	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
Rev. A. D. Stewart and P. Phillips	1-10	Wong Po Keung and P. Phillips	
Total, Chinese Y.M.C.A. 51; Watson's, 48.			

## BOXING.

A letter received from Bill Lewis, better known in Australia as Lyn Truscott, by the *St. Albans* on Saturday, stated that he was to meet Bob Whitelaw on that afternoon at the Summer Park, Newcastle, N.S.W., in a contest of twenty rounds for £100 aside and the welter-weight supremacy of Australia. The result of the fight will be awaited by the sporting fraternity of Hongkong with considerable interest.

As a Chinese girl was walking along Hollywood Road early on Saturday morning a person approached from her rear and put a pair of hands over her eyes. At the same time she felt a bangle being removed from one of her wrists, and on being released and turning round she saw two men running away. The police have the matter in hand.

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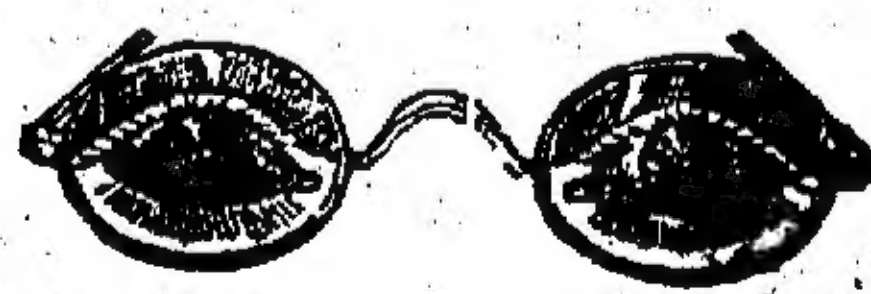
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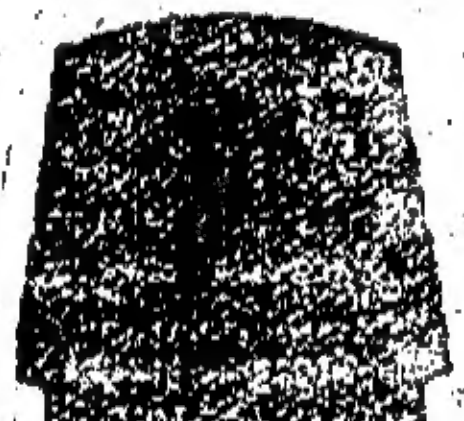
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# **LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.** PROMOTING EMPIRE TRADE.

Lord Desborough, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, in an address at the twenty-ninth annual meeting mentioned that the recommendations discussed at the fourth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations, the Chairman said these included the necessity of having a fixed date for Easter, which question had attracted special notice at the present time. It was understood that the Swiss Government had asked the British Government to send a representative to the International Conference to consider the whole matter. He believed the present method of fixing Easter was incorrect, both astronomically and historically, and he hoped that this matter, so vital to business arrangements, and also the establishment of a fixed International Calendar, might be definitely settled. As to Imperial commercial relations, within the next three months the Chamber would be taking steps to establish a new body, to be known as the British Imperial Council of Commerce, which, besides organising and conducting the affairs of future congresses of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, would also be giving effect to resolutions and initiating matters of common interest to the Chambers.

**THE NEW RULES OF WARFARE.**

On the subject of the Declaration of London the Special Committee appointed to report on its effect upon the safety of the mercantile marine recommended that for various reasons the Declaration should not be ratified in its present form or adapted by the passing of the Naval Prize Bill. In his opinion the Declaration of London had nothing whatever to do with peace. It contained the new rule of maritime war. In this matter they had to consider their position, not merely as an island, but as an island depending upon the sea not only for its commerce but for its daily food supplies. He regretted that the Dominions were not consulted (hear, hear)—but that was now being remedied to some extent. He also regretted that the Dominions were not going to have any place in the International Prize Court, but that perhaps might also be remedied. There were several other objections to the new rules of warfare. He thought the sinking of neutral ships was a relapse into barbarism. (Hear, hear.) There was another important point which, if not decided, would be a great blot on the new rules of warfare, and that was the power of converting peaceful vessels into ships of war. To his mind the worst point of these rules was their absolute unworkability. The Conference would end under them. He had proposed in the House of Lords that the whole matter should be submitted to a Royal Commission to draw up a report, and, of course, the Dominions, businessmen, and members of the corn trade and Chambers of Commerce would be represented. He thought the report of a Royal Commission would clear up all those matters before the Declaration was ratified.

**REFORMING THE CONSULAR SERVICE.**

Mr. Stanley Machin, seconding the adoption of the report, indicated the steps that had been taken in regard to reforming the Consular Service. They considered that British Consuls, in the matter of status, education, and remuneration, should be equal to the Consuls of the world. A deputation which they sent to the House of Commons was sympathetically received, and he had reason to believe that in time satisfactory changes would be made in the consular service. While the Consuls would see their full share of the trade of the world, they as businessmen must consider the alarming growth of local and Imperial expenditure. The national Budget had doubled in 20 years, while London's expenditure alone was eleven millions for one year. That question of expenditure should be watched, since it affected the development of commerce. Another matter that required watching was the telephone system. They viewed with some misgiving the prospect of the Government becoming the sole proprietors of the telephone system, and they had appointed representatives to go into the matter. Sir Albert Rolit hoped that this country would not wait until other nations had definitely fixed the period of Easter. Apart from the movement in Switzerland, Germany had already taken action. He was not quite so sanguine about an International Calendar, which was a complex matter and might require legislation. Alluding to the Chamber's recommendation on the Declaration of London, he considered that as regards the sinking of ships at sea the barbarity was with us. Our present practice was worse than it would be under the Declaration. ("No, no.") They could not prevent a captain of a cruiser sinking a ship. The difficulty was this. Assuming a ship to be sunk, the resort now was to the National Prize Court in which the nation sinking was judge in its own cause. An International Court might or might not be just, but justice was more likely when a party to the cause was the judge.

Sir Albert Spoor, M.P., thought that the Chamber was doing a great deal to promote good feeling among the nations of Europe. The British Imperial Council of Commerce was destined to achieve happy results in drawing the different parts of the Empire closer together as regards its commercial relations. Thanks to the Council of the Chamber they were able to give the lead to the rest of the Empire on this question, and he hoped that during the Coronation year a good start might be made.

On the motion of Sir Albert Rolit, seconded by Mr. Stanley Machin, the Chamber passed a resolution offering its congratulations to Mr. Taft's proposal in favour of Treaty of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, and trusting that the work and influence of the two Chambers would be exerted in support of the movement.

Lord Desborough was re-elected president, and the following were elected members of the Council: Mr. F. Faithfully-Begg, Mr. Gilbert Bartholomew, Mr. Lionel A. Martin, Mr. William Gillespie, Sir George Wyatt (President), Mr. W. J. Thompson, Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, M.P., Mr. A. B. Lambert, Mr. Martin Dood, Mr. Lewis E. S. Tomalin, Sir J. Boper Parkington, and Mr. J. G. Jenkins.

## **"PASTIME FOR THE RICH."**

**LORD ROBERTS' CRITICISM OF THE ARMY OFFICER.**

"The Army is not taken sufficiently seriously," said Lord Roberts recently in an interview with Mr. John Foster Fraser, published in the current issue of the *London Magazine*. "I wish our officers were more serious." Lord Roberts added, "The Army is too much of a pastime for rich young men. They go into the Army not because they intend to stay there, but because of social advantages, and when they get tired retire. Soldiering is a serious business, not an amusement. The idle rich young man in the Army is no good; he has never been any good; he never will be any good. Men must not have it until our officers understand that soldiering is a profession, a hard profession, and that it is to understand their business that is required of them."

# **THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.** MR. BONAR LAW'S ELUCIDATIONS.

## **A REJECTION OF FREE TRADE.**

Addressing the annual meeting of the Dulwich Conservative Association, Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., said that during the last few days the terms of the Commercial Treaty just concluded between this country and Japan had been published. The Ministerial Press, with great unanimity, was claiming this Treaty as another story for what they called Free Trade. (Laughter.) It was a strange claim. Why was it that such a Treaty was necessary? Japan, within the lifetime of the youngest of them, had emerged from a condition of semi-barbarism and had taken her place among the Great Powers. That transformation, considering the rapidly with which it had been accomplished, was one of the most remarkable events in the whole history of the world. It was due largely to the fact that the Government of Japan sent to the great countries of Europe and to America some of the ablest of her citizens. These men studied at Western Universities, experimented in Western laboratories, toiled in Western workshops, then returned and practised in the East the lessons they had learned in the West. During their stay here they had opportunities for studying, and they did study, our fiscal system and that of other countries. They observed the industrial effect of these systems on different countries, and now they had definitely ranged themselves alongside all the other nations of the world, and had decided that the one way of developing their own industry was to give security to Japanese workmen and manufacturers. (Cheers.) The Japanese, at least, were free from prejudice. They had been ready to adapt, from whatever quarter, anything which seemed to them efficient. They had an open mind, and with that open mind they had examined our fiscal system—and rejected it. They had weighed it in the balance and found it wanting. That was the first lesson of the Treaty, and it was not an unimportant one.

## **WHAT THE TREATY MEANS.**

Deputations representing the most important industries of the country waited on the Foreign Secretary and assured him that the new Japanese tariff would inflict a serious, and in some cases a fatal, blow to our trade with Japan. The Government had succeeded by the Treaty in obtaining a mitigation of the tariff, but what was the extent of this mitigation? It reduced the rate of duties over all by something like one quarter. Three-quarters, therefore, of these duties, which were to destroy British trade with Japan, still remained, and this seemed on the face of it a poor equivalent for the free access which we gave to the products of Japan on our markets. (Cheers.) This mitigation, important as it was, might perhaps delay for a time, but it would not prevent the realisation of the object at which the Japanese Government aimed. That object was to develop Japanese industry by means of a Preference to home manufactures on the home market. (Hear, hear.) That was the object, but it was not the sole object. The Government realised fully, as was pointed out by Mr. Carnegie a good many years ago, that the one way to capture foreign markets was to have a secure home market. (Cheers.) Just in proportion, therefore, as Japanese industry was developed to supply the home demand there would be an increase in the efficiency of Japanese labour, and as the rate of wages in Japan must, for generations at least, continue on a scale with which we could not contend, the competition of Japan, especially in the East, would be a poor equivalent for the free access which we gave to the products of Japan on our markets. (Cheers.) This mitigation, important as it was, might perhaps delay for a time, but it would not prevent the realisation of the object at which the Japanese Government aimed. That object was to develop Japanese industry by means of a Preference to home manufactures on the home market. (Hear, hear.) 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MALAY STATES  
Johore  
Pahang  
Jeloh  
Netherlands India  
Batavia  
Samarang  
Buitenzorg  
East Coast of Sumatra  
British  
French

INDO-CHINA  
Hanoi  
Haiphong  
Tonkin Provinces  
Manila  
Samarang  
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley  
MALAY STATES  
Johore  
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Netherlands India  
Batavia  
Samarang  
Buitenzorg  
East Coast of Sumatra  
British  
French

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA  
AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH  
Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2000  
i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.  
Astrak, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns,  
7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle,  
Shanghai.  
Atlas, admiral's tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p.,  
Master S. West, Hongkong.  
Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.  
Comdr. B. G. Washington, Hongkong.  
Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.  
Comdr. J. M. Barker, Hongkong.  
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.  
i.h.p. Comdr. H. T. Jones, Shanghai.  
Charub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340.  
Comdr. W. Smith, Hongkong.  
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.  
Comdr. H. R. Veale, Shanghai.  
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6  
guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. H. S. Monroe,  
Shanghai.  
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns,  
7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas,  
Shanghai.  
Hardy, torpedo-boat destroyer 295 tons, 6 guns,  
4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford,  
Hongkong.  
Aart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons 6 guns,  
4,000 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford,  
Hongkong.  
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns,  
3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood,  
Shanghai.  
Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns,  
i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar,  
cruising.  
Kinsha, river gunboat, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200,  
Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.  
Morlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400  
i.h.p. Comdr. B. O. M. Davy, Hongkong.  
Minotaur, armoured cruiser, (flagship) Vice-  
Admiral Sir A. L. Watson, K.C.B.,  
C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,650 tons, i.h.p. 27,000,  
Capt. G. C. Cayley, Shanghai.  
Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p.  
22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O.,  
en route to Weihaiwei.  
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns  
i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith,  
West River.  
Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,00 tons, turbine,  
Captain George F. E. Hunt, D.S.O.,  
en route to Weihaiwei.  
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,  
Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillierden-Woodward,  
R.N., Yangtze.  
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 355 tons, 6 guns,  
6,300 i.h.p., Comdr. Lambie, Shanghai.  
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,  
Lt. Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West  
River.  
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240  
h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southby,  
Hongkong.  
Saipia, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,  
Lieut. Comdr. Malcolm Murray, Yangtze.  
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p.  
6,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hong-  
kong.  
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns,  
Commodore Eyres, Hongkong.  
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 900 i.h.p.,  
Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.  
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.  
Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Shanghai.  
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 355 tons, 6 guns,  
6,300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Harold D. Adair,  
Hall, Shanghai.  
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p.,  
Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Hongkong.  
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5  
guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B.  
Hartford, Shanghai.  
Wildgoose, gunboat 395 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p.  
Lt. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.  
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.  
Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Brooke, Yangtze.  
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.  
Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.

AUSTRIAN  
Kaiserin Elisabeth, Austrian protected cruiser  
4,000, Frigatekapitan Oskar Hans,  
Northern Waters.  
Panther, third class cruiser, 1,530 tons, Fro-  
gattenkapitan, Theodor Skerl, Bd. von  
Schmidheim.

FRENCH  
Achere, armoured gunboat, 1,830 tons, 9 guns,  
1,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Saigon.  
Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,320 tons, 23 guns,  
8,100 h.p., Commander Fournier, Hong  
Kong.  
Alouette, gunboat, 508 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p.  
Commander Babin, Saigon.  
Argus, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p.,  
Lieut. Audouard.  
Baionnette, gunboat.  
Cimeterre, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.  
Carnade, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.  
Deidre, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p.,  
Lieut. de Linar, Shanghai.  
Dupleix, armoured cruiser, 7,578 tons, 28 guns,  
17,000 h.p.  
Dessir, armoured cruiser, 7,578 tons, 28 guns,  
17,000 h.p.  
D'Yerville, gunboat.  
Estoc, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.  
Esturgeon, sub-marine, 70 tons, 80 h.p., Lieut.  
Comdr. Saigon.  
Fronde, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p.,  
Saigon.  
Henri Riviere, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns,  
132 h.p., Haiphong.  
Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Marre,  
Saigon.  
Mortimer, armoured cruiser, (flagship) 9,587  
tons, 36 guns, 19,600 h.p., Rear Admiral de  
la Croix de Castries (Commander-in-  
Chief).  
Manche, surveying-ship, 1,825 tons, 10 guns,  
900 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Touche,  
Saigon.  
Mouquet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300  
h.p., Commander de la Roche Kerandrup,  
Saigon.  
Oky, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p.,  
Lieut. de Maistreville, Upper Yangtze.  
Pohu, river gunboat, 130 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p.,  
Lieut. Puchot, Tonkin.  
Perle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 80 h.p., Lieut. Mon-  
nier, Saigon.  
Pistolet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p.,  
Commander Mortel, Hongay.  
Protos, sub-marine, 70 tons, 80 h.p., Lieut.  
Morris, Saigon.  
Redoutable, battleship (reserve), 9,330 tons  
37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon.  
Styx, armoured gunboat, 1,800 tons, 8 guns  
1,600 h.p., Lieut. Seriot, Saigon.  
Takou, destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p.,  
In Reserve, Saigon.  
Vanban, torpedo-depot, Commander Mortel, Hongay.  
Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p.,  
Lieut. Damoulin, Sikiang.

GERMAN  
Arcona, cruiser, 2,719 tons, Captain von Hippel  
Amy  
Ilia, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, a.p.  
Captain Laus.  
Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p.  
Captain Graf von Plessow-Wohner.  
Leipzig, cruiser, Captain Engel.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, April, 27.

Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co's Prices March 29	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co's Prices March 29	Dividends
15/ paid	Alor-Pongsu ...	...	...	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary ...	9.17 3/8	...
2/ fy. "	Anglo-Johore ...	...	...	2/ fy. "	Merlimau ...	...	...
17/6 "	Anglo-Malay ...	1.50	75%	10 "	Merton Syndicate ...	1.15 0	...
fy. "	Bakap ...	...	...	fy. "	Mount Austin ...	...	...
fy. "	Banteng ...	...	...	2/ fy. "	Narborough Est. ...	...	...
fy. "	Batu Caves ...	18.00	105%	10 "	North Hummock ...	...	15% '10
fy. "	Datu Kawap ...	...	...	2/ fy. "	Padang Jawa ...	4/3	...
15/ "	Batu Tiga ...	...	...	2/ fy. "	Pandan Johore ...	...	...
2/ 1/ "	Berang Selangor ...	8.26	10%	10 "	Pataling ...	3.16	200% '10
15/ "	Bernam Perak ...	...	3%	09 "	Pelopah (Johore) ...	9/48	12 1/2% '10
fy. "	Do. Ordinary ...	...	...	10 "	Penciro Est. ...	...	10% '09
12/6 "	Bidor ...	...	...	12/6 "	Prye ...	...	...
2/ fy. "	B'lands Selangor ...	...	...	12/6 "	Ratanul ...	...	...
2/ fy. "	Bukit Cioh ...	...	...	12/6 "	Rombia ...	10/- pm	...
fy. "	Bukit Kajang ...	3.16	6 1/2%	10 "	Rim ...	...	...
15/ "	Bukit Mertajam ...	3/11	...	fy. "	R. Est. of Krian ...	...	...
2/ fy. "	Bukit Rajah ...	15.10.0	50%	10 "	R. of Johore ...	12.10.0	60% '10
fy. paid	Bukit Selangor ...	...	...	2/ fy. "	Sagami ...	6.10.0	15% '10
fy. "	Castelfield ...	4.00	7 1/2%	10 "	Seafield ...	3.2.9	25% '10
2/ fy. "	Chankat Salak R. and Tin ...	...	...	16 "	Selangor ...	...	...
2/ fy. "	Chersonese ...	4.7	...	fy. "	Sempah ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Chiovia ...	...	...	fy. "	Sendayan ...	1.17.6pm	...
2/ 1/6 "	Cicely Ordinary ...	2.50	100%	10 "	Seremban ...	4.7.0	15% '10
2/ fy. "	Do. Preferred ...	2.50	102 1/2%	10 "	Seremban ...	...	20% '10
2/ fy. "	Consol. Malay ...	1.4.7 1/2	60%	10 "	Singapore Para ...	5/11	12 1/2% '10
fy. "	Damansara ...	7.15.0	50%	10 "	Singapore Para ...	7/0	17 1/2% '09
fy. "	Dannistown ...	...	...	fy. "	Straits (Bertam) ...	...	...
2/ fy. "	Enab. Selangor ...	12/-	30%	10 "	Strathmore R. ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Fed. Selangor ...	...	60%	10 "	Sungai Bahru ...	4.15.0	...
2/ 1/6 "	Gua Koo R. Est. ...	...	...	12/6 "	Sungai Kapar ...	14/1 1/2	25% '10
2/ 1/6 "	Garing (Malacca) ...	...	...	12/6 "	Sungai Krub ...	...	...
fy. "	Golden Hope ...	6.5.0	25%	10 "	Sungai Liang ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Gula-Kalumpung ...	...	...	12/6 "	Sungai Sak ...	5.0.0	...
fy. "	H. and Lowlands ...	5.12.0	30%	10 "	Sungai Way ...	6.10.0	12 1/2% '10
fy. "	Inch Kenneth ...	14.00	100%	09 "	Tangkah ...	...	...
15/ "	Johore Para ...	...	...	15/ "	Third Mile ...	...	...
12/6 "	Johore R. Lands ...	...	...	2/ fy. "	Tremelby ...	...	10% '10
fy. "	Jong-Lander ...	...	...	2/ fy. "	Utd. Sun Betong ...	...	...
fy. "	Jugra (Ordinary) ...	...	25%	10 "	Utd. Or Est. ...	...	...
17/6 "	Juru Est. ...	...	...	2/ fy. "	Vallambrosa ...	1.17.6	75% '10
2/ 1/6 "	Kyong, Kuatan ...	...	...	...	Trust and Finance Companies.	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Kanunang "A" ...	5/6 pm	15%	10 "	Anglo-Straits R. T. ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Do. "B" ...	7/7 1/2	...	5/ paid	Eastern Internat. Trust ...	...	20% '10
2/ 1/6 "	Kapar Para ...	9.10.0	80%	10 "	Mid-East Invest ...	...	...
fy. "	Kellias ...	...	...	Options	Rubber Plants, Inves. Trust ...	...	7 1/2% '10
2/ 1/6 "	Killinghall ...	...	...	Options	R. Share Trust ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Kinta Kellias ...	...	33 1/2%	10 "	Straits M. & Trust ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Klanang ...	...	...	Options	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Klanang-Kellias ...	...	...	Options	Anglo-Java ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Kota Tinggi ...	2/6	...	Options	Asahan (Sumatra) ...	...	...
fy. "	Kruba ...	...	20%	10 "	Bangawan R. ...	...	...
fy. "	Kuala Klang ...	...	...	fy. paid	Beaufort ...	...	...
fy. "	Kuala Lumpur ...	5.6.0	75%	10 "	Central Sumatra ...	...	...
fy. "	Kuala Pah ...	...	5%	10 "	Indian Peninsula ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Kuala Selangor ...	15/10 1/2	30%	10 "	Java Amalga ...	...	...
fy. "	Labu ...	...	...	17/6 "	Kinans ...	...	...
fy. "	Landan ...	5.5.0	12 1/2%	10 "	Langkon ...	...	...
fy. "	Ledbury ...	2.19.3	10%	10 "	Manchester ...	...	...
fy. "	Lendu ...	2.1.6 pm	...	10 "	Nirmla (Java) ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Linggi ...	2.12.3	150%	10 "	Pontianak ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	London Asiatic ...	14/	10%	10 "	Sumatra Para ...	12/	33 1/2% '10
2/ 1/6 "	Lumut Est. ...	...	...	10 "	Sumatra Props. ...	...	...
2/ 1/6 "	Mudley Est. ...	...	...	10 "	United Serdang ...	5.10.0	10% '10
fy. "	Malacca 7 1/2% Cum. Partici- pating Prof.	9.17.6	10	09 "	Utd. Sumatra ...	10/4 1/2	20% '10

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" " CANTON ...	0.50
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MAIL TABLES for 1911 ...	0.30 & 0.20

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

# THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Persia* from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama on the 1st inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 10th inst.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Korea* sailed from San Francisco on the 18th ult. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru*, with U.S. mails, sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong on the 26th ult., is expected to arrive here on the 23rd inst.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Siberia* sailed from San Francisco on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 30th inst.

# THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yamato Maru* (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 6th inst., and is expected here to-day.

# THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The O.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 1.30 p.m. on the 5th inst., and left again at midnight same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on the 9th inst.

# THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Nera*, with the French Mail of the 9th ult., and mails from London of the 8th ult., left Saigon on the 5th inst., at 8 a.m., and is expected to arrive here to-day at daylight.

The N.Y.K. str. *Abi Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The Russian str. *Sibir* left Moji on the 4th inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. *Atsuta Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 4th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Awa Maru* (American Line) left Yokohama for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The Ofst Wijk & Co.'s str. *Canton* left Port Said on the 19th ultimo, and is expected here on the 16th inst.

The str. *Glenlogy* passed the Canal on the 18th ultimo, and is therefore due here on or about the 20th inst.

The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* left United Kingdom on the 12th March for Hongkong via Straits.

The "Mogul" Line str. *Loral* left United Kingdom on the 10th ultimo for Hongkong via the Straits.

The str. *Glenlogan* left London on the 28th ultimo, and is therefore due here on or about the 18th prox.



THE BRITISH TRADE TREATY  
WITH JAPAN.

## APPROVAL IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Correspondent of a London journal states that the new Treaty has given some satisfaction in Manchester trade circles. The concessions made in the tariff schedule which it was originally decided to impose on our trade in general have been accepted as a proof that our alliance with Japan is bearing fruit in the field of commerce.

Sir Charles Macara is not surprised at the reductions that have been secured, which he considered very satisfactory. The lowering of the duty on grey linen yarns and other varieties was "not so bad," and he believed that the treaty generally would be beneficial to the trade, which was of such supreme importance to Lancashire and to the country as a whole.

Mr. Walter Spinkman, the secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that, speaking broadly, he thought it might be recognized that there had been a considerable concession from the very high duties which it was at first proposed to impose. The reductions on cotton tissues from one-third to one-fourth were very welcome, though he could not say that they would excite great enthusiasm. A decided judgment could not be pronounced without going carefully through the schedules to see how much certain classes of goods whose continued import into Japan was now rendered permissible were affected. "I think, however," Mr. Spinkman said, "that the whole tone of the instrument shows that Japan has altogether departed from the standpoint which it was believed had been taken by Baron Komura in the first instance, namely, that Great Britain had nothing to give, she was now on a proper parity for reciprocal arrangements. This change of attitude has no doubt been brought about by the remonstrance which various Chambers of Commerce, led by the Manchester Chamber, addressed to Sir Edward Grey at the time when it appeared that there was little hope of any special arrangements being made between Japan and this country. The representations then made of the local importance of the trade in Great Britain, respecting the treatment which was being accorded to our old friend and ally seem to have had the effect of causing the whole matter to be reconsidered in a friendly spirit by the Japanese authorities, so far at least as this country is concerned. The China and Far East Committee of the Manchester Chamber will, it is hardly necessary to say, take an early opportunity of considering the treaty in detail."

Mr. Francis Ascham, ex-president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who has taken a prominent part in the agitation against the new tariff, and was one of the leaders of the deputation to Sir Edward Grey, is very pleased with the new treaty. "What I regard," he said, "as the most advantageous outcome is that this country seems to be secured in the most favourable position. As regards the concessions made, I think that, recognizing the fact that Japan always intended to preserve protection for her own industries, these concessions are quite as much as we could have anticipated." Mr. Ascham added that less significance attached to Japanese trade than people were apt to assume. Last year, with the reported expansion of Japan, our trade was only just over 2 per cent. of the total trade, while we had such countries as China taking a round 10 per cent. and India fully 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. Even Europe (excluding Turkey) was not more than 10 per cent. As a result there would probably be some shrinkage of trade. Japan's cotton exports were making rapid headway in the market for their production. The finer goods that went from this country would "be dearer, and the purchasing power of the Japanese consumer was necessarily limited. The end would be to drive the Japanese to buy the cheaper goods that were made in their own mills. Another point was that in the meantime the Eastern export would be trying to bring the better quality that could now only be secured from Lancashire to a higher standard in his own land. It was doubtful, however, whether Japan, with her exceedingly cheap labour, would produce at any rate for a long time to come, the finer goods which were exported from this country. We might be quite sure that she would have her own industrial troubles. The Japanese workman was not going to be always a cheap labourer. Japan meant being a great cloth-producing nation. She was at the beginning of her appointed task, and her present experiment, to be tried over twelve years, would be watched with interest.

**IN THE WOOLLEN TRADE.**  
The attitude of West Riding woollen manufacturers and merchants towards the Treaty is determined largely by the extent of their interests in Japanese trade. Several well-known traders yesterday said that as their own business was not affected they had not studied the matter. In Leeds the new tariff has not caused very much alarm, because the superfine goods which are principally produced in the city are not subjected to an increased impost. The firms most concerned are the makers of medium and lower grade cloths, at Batley and Ilkley, Thundersley, and other West Riding towns, and the Colne Valley. Bradford is largely interested, because of the numerous shipping houses there which have considerable business connections with Japan and buy cloth from the majority of the manufacturers in the towns named. The general opinion of those concerned is not enthusiastic about the Treaty. The reductions in the tariff, so far as woollen goods are concerned, are considered to be inadequate to enable manufacturers in this country to hold the market very long. The revised rates are still very much heavier than the duties now in operation, and it is merely a case of waiting until the Japanese operatives are sufficiently well-treated for our trade to be cut out altogether. Mr. A. H. Hutton, a vice-president of the West Riding Tariff Reform Federation and a Leeds woollen manufacturer, said that the reduction would not doubt be beneficial to some extent to manufacturers of certain cloths, but as soon as Japan could produce these cloths herself the Treaty tariff was more than ample to shut out West Riding manufacturers. For the very best quality cloths the demand was likely to increase rather than decline, as these goods were left practically untouched.

**SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIES.**  
A Cardiff Correspondent says that the new Treaty which has excited much concern in South Wales was those involving an increase of something like 25 per cent. on tinplate and over 170 per cent. on corrugated sheets. The Japanese tariff on tinplate has never been very heavy,

and seems to have been imposed mainly for revenue purposes, but the fear had been created that Japan was about to enter on a policy in regard to tinplate which might result in the imposition of a severely protective duty, and as Japan is one of the distant foreign markets in which our tinplate trade has made most progress in recent years it was realised that the loss of that market would mean another serious blow to the staple industry of Swansea, where the exports to Japan represent something like 10 per cent. of the total of that port. The details of the revised tariff given in the *Morning Post* have allayed these apprehensions and largely restored the confidence of local manufacturers in the future expansion of the tinplate trade with the Far East. The originally proposed duty would have meant an import charge of 1s. 6d. per cwt., but in its revised form the duty amounts to about 1s. 2d. per cwt., which is practically similar to the duty enforced in 1905 and only between 2 and 3 per cent. higher than the rate that it supersedes. Satisfaction has also been expressed at the considerable concession made in the tariff in galvanised sheets, of which Japan is the second largest foreign purchaser, but that satisfaction is very much qualified by the fact that the duty, even in its revised form, represents an increase of more than 60 per cent. in the charge on corrugated sheets manufactured from iron or mild steel. The present duty is 21s. 7d. per ton, and the proposed new duty was 23s. 2d. per ton, and the revised duty is 23s. 6d. per ton, which is equivalent to a fifth of the price at which corrugated sheets are marketed in South Wales. Manufacturers are hopeful that they will be able to hold their present trade in corrugated sheets, but with a rise of about 16s. per ton in the duty they fear that recent expansion will be retarded, if not stopped. Between 1905 and 1910 the exports of galvanised sheets from this country to Japan increased from 26,559 tons to 41,823 tons in quantity and from £401,263 to £598,893 in value. India, Australia, and the Argentine are our largest markets, and Japan comes next.

**POSITION OF THE OVERSEA DOMINIONS.**  
Provision is made in the British-Japanese Trade Treaty, signed last Monday, for Dominions, Possessions, and Colonies of the British Empire to take advantage of its provisions by giving notice through the British Government to Japan. It is possible that this provision will be availed of by certain Possessions and Colonies. It might possibly be to the advantage of India to come under the Treaty. But inquiries made yesterday in "Dominion circles" confirmed an impression that there is no likelihood of any of the self-governing Dominions declaring adherence to the Treaty. It is reported in one newspaper that Canada was likely to do so. The report can hardly be credited, though, of course, there has been no opportunity as yet on the part of the Canadian Government to give the matter consideration. But the Treaty provides for full and unrestricted migration between the parties. If Canada were to come under the Treaty she would explicitly abandon all restrictions on Japanese immigration. Such a step would arouse the most profound resentment on the West Coast of Canada, and it is not at all likely that the Canadian Government would go against the known strong feeling of the West. Unless, therefore, some modification in regard to the immigration questions could be specially made on her behalf, Canada's adherence may be considered as out of the question. It may be pointed out, too, that the tariff concessions which are the chief feature of the Treaty would be of no particular value to Canada, which does not export cotton goods, woollen tinplate, the regalia Australia and New Zealand, they will have no desire to come under the Treaty, the conditions of which would require a grave modification of their national policies without any particular compensating benefit. South Africa, also, is not likely to seek to become a party to the Treaty.

## CHINESE IN ENGLAND.

Asked by Mr. Houston, M.P., "if he is aware that during the 12 months ending March 31, 1911, 212 Chinese seamen deserted from vessels at Liverpool, and that a further 543 Chinese seamen were paid off from vessels at Liverpool," Mr. Chubb says: "I have not previously seen the figures, and they do not, of course, come within my cognisance in the administration of the Aliens Act, as the provisions of that Act do not apply to ships' crews. Assuming the figures to be accurate, it would of course be impossible to make a separate inquiry with regard to each of the 755 individuals; but I will consult the chief constable and see whether he can give me any information on the subject."

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably at the extreme northern stations owing to the depression which is moving Eastwards over Manchuria.  
Pressure is relatively low over the middle part of the China Sea, and the barometer is falling in S. China, Luzon and Annam.  
The highest pressure is shown over the E. coast of China.  
Fresh E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.  
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 8th to 13th, 1911.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Mon.	8	7 14	5 1	0 5	1 4
Tues.	9	7 34	5 5	0 45	1 6
Wed.	10	7 55	5 5	1 15	1 1
Thurs.	11	8 17	6 2	1 49	2 1
Fri.	12	8 59	5 2	2 40	2 0
Sat.	13	9 46	4 9	3 38	1 6
Sun.	14	10 30	4 6	3 55	1 4
		9 27	6 9	5 7	2 7
		11 15	4 3	4 33	1 3

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 7th.				
	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 p.m.
Barometer .....	29.92	29.97	29.89	
Temperature .....	77	76	73	
Humidity .....	85	85	89	
Wind Direction .....	East	8	E	
Force .....	2	1	3	
Rain .....	0	0	0.02	

## STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

April 7th—*Alcinous*, Hudson, Peshawar, Polyphenus, Syria, Hermann, Lerche. 11th—*Benary*, Breconshire, Erzherzog F. Ferdinand, St. Hugo. 18th—*Atsuta Maru*, Brasilia, Buelow, Ceylon, Glenary, Machao, Nera, Nore, Scandia, Silesia. 21st—*Antenor*, Canton, Konang Si, Poona. 25th—*Ambrisa*, Benledi, Sanbia, Sattama, Sogo Maru, Christian, Nere, Gneiss, Necker. 28th—*Nera*, Suruga, Tenbin. May 2nd—*Achilles*, Denbighshire, Peruvia. 5th—*Ajax*, Attyanar, Nubia, Palawan, Pitho, Polynesian, Siam, Slavonia, Stentor, Preussen, Bufalo.

## ARRIVALS AT HOME.

May 5th—*Hirano Maru*, Luettow.BARCLAY,  
PERKINS'  
FAMOUS  
LONDON STOUT.

The

Leading Brand

in

ENGLAND.

The

best that can

be obtained.

SOLD

EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

DADY BURJOR &amp; Co.

Wholesale Wine &amp; Spirit Merchants.

ON SALE.

## MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents.

On Paper ... 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1911.

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Thurs.	11	8 17	6 2	1 49	2 1
Fri.	12	8 59	5 2	2 40	2 0
Sat.	13	9 46	4 9	3 38	1 6
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## ARRIVALS AT HOME.

May 5th—*Hirano Maru*, Luettow.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	FROM	ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR
TJILIWONG	First half of May	JAVA	First half of May	SHANGHAI
TJILATAP.	—	—	First half of May	JAVA
TJIBODAS	First half of May	JAPAN	First half of May	JAVA
TJIMAH	First half of May	JAVA	Second half of May	JAVA
TJIPANAS	Second half of May	JAPAN	Second half of May	JAVA
TJIKINI	Second half of May	JAVA	Second half of May	JAPAN
TJITAREM	First half of June	JAVA	First half of June	SHANGHAI

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

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Telephone No. 375.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILINGS.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE "CANTON"	On 16th May.	
COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS "PEKING"	About begin. of June	

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VANCOUVER, B.C. SEATTLE &  
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SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
KUMERIC	6,212	G. B. McNeill	30th May.
LUCERIC	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June.

\* Not Calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.  
The Steamers of the BANK LINE, Ltd., carry Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all overland Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the Chief Ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at A.M.O.Y. and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.

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FROM COLOMBO: 12th June.

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

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Mr. H. L. Condon	Mr. E. V. Mitchell
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Mr. K. K. King	Mr. W. Wilson
Mr. P. H. Kinnear	Mr. L. M. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Knott	Mr. J. B. Wood
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Mr. G. T. Lloyd	Miss Young
Mr. G. H. Lundy	Mr. & Mrs. Young
Mr. Lynch	Mr. J. Zeiler

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Dr. Lundgren	Mr. C. E. Nicholas
Mr. E. Brühl	Mr. C. Ofor
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Crow	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ramirez
Dr. R. Endlich	Mr. R. Schmitt
Consul and Mrs. H. C. Fels	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schmitt
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Mr. H. K. Hoadly	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schmitt
Mr. T. Hoad	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schmitt
Mr. William S. Ivory	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schmitt
Mr. J. James	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schmitt
Mr. Kelly	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schmitt
Dr. F. Key	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schmitt
Capt. & Mrs. H. W. Mason	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schmitt

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Mr. F. Acton & Maid	Mr. & Mrs. Mandell







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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	5 P.M., 10th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Neon, 13th May	See Special of Call
LONDON and ANTWERP	SICILIA	About 17th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON	About 18th May	Freight only
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUMATRA	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to  
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOOW"	On 8th May, 5 P.M.
TSINGTAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KWANGSHI"	On 9th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIKONG"	On 9th May, 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Amidships, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIKONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINCHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

ND—Passengers must embark before MIDNIGHT on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.  
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
HONGKONG, 8th May, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAYRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South America Ports.

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### OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SCANDIA	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA	4th June
S.S. SEGOVIA	15th June
S.S. SPEZIA	1st July
S.S. SILESIA	12th July
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	23rd July

For Further Particulars, apply to—

### HOMeward.

For HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. SUEVIA	9th May
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SACHSEN	26th May
For MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. BAYERN	30th May
For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. ARCADIA	1st June
For HAYRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. FRIEDRICH	9th June
For MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SCANDIA	23rd June

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 8th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAIR	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 11th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 13th May, Noon.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Saturday, 13th May, 2 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"POOKSANG"	Monday, 29th May, Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KITSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
HONGKONG, 8th May, 1911.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 9th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAITANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 12th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIKUN" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... WED'DAY, 10th May, at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911.

# NIIPPONYUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	ARI MARU Capt. K. Homm	7,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Daylight
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	WED'DAY, 24th May, at Daylight
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WED'DAY, 7th June, at Daylight
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. R. Kou	7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	AWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Wackler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	THURSDAY, 11th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Maekawa	7,000	FRIDAY, 12th May
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Salter	5,000	TUESDAY, 16th May

Equipped with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

# CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

## HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

## SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

14-40

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

# U.S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

### PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

### SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports: Officers of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consuls Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.
		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South America Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

# THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES—and

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON. E.C.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Triple Screw Steamer "TENYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 12th May, at 1 P.M.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinkuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

### FARES FROM HONGKONG,

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
" "	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY  
AND  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.  
(The only direct train service without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	TUESDAY, 16th May, at Daylight
VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"PANAMA MARU"		TUESDAY, 30th May, at Daylight
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING and TAKAO	"YCHIGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 9th May, at Noon.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 10th May, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER

7037

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

"Just Try It"

Oriental Brewery Limited  
Hongkong



# TEPLITZ WATER

## THE PEARL OF ALL MINERAL WATERS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM.**HONGKONG,  
4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TELEPHONE 960.

**GUSTAV FEILER,**  
**NETZSCHKAU. VGTL,**  
MANUFACTURER OF

**WORSTED GOODS, WOOLLEN**  
**and UNION CASHMERES.**

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM.**

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

# H O E H L

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Public are informed that the Parcel Mails for the British Post Offices at Shanghai and Hankow placed on board the S.S. *Asia* have been lost in the wreck.

The *Nera*, with the French Mail, left Saigon on Friday, the 5th instant, at 8 a.m. and may be expected here to-day.

The *Tourane*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Devanha*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Friday, the 5th inst., at 5.30 p.m. and may be expected here on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at about 6 a.m. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 5th of April, and for despatch overland on the 11th of April.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hai Phong ... ..	Hongkong	Monday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta ... ..	Namang	Monday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Hai Phong ... ..	Hongkong	Monday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao ... ..	Sui Tai	Monday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Tientsin ... ..	Kweichow	Monday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Nera	Monday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Tientsin ... ..	Chongching	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Yehigo Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Anping and Takao ... ..		Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Macao ... ..	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Kweichow	Tuesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta ... ..	Chongching	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard and Hai Phong ... ..	Yehigo Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Chongching	Wednesday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow ... ..	Yehigo Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama ... ..	Rubi	Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ... ..	Devanha	Wednesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)		
Weihsai and Tientsin ... ..	Chongching	Thursday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Coketown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle ... ..		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta ... ..	Laisang	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samang and Sourabaya ... ..	Tyitap	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta ... ..	Capri	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m.		
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ... ..		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Empress of Japan	Saturday, 13th, 1.00 P.M.

**MONEY LETTERS**—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO INQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).

## COMMERCIAL.

### EXCHANGE

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 6th.
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/4
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/4
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/4
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	229
Credits, at 4 months' sight	235
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	185
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pesos—88 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	77 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	108 1/2
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	13 1/2
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	1 1/2
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	85 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.50
BAR SILVER, for oz.	24 1/2
EXCHANGE COINS.	
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	\$6.90 discount
Chinese ... 10	\$7.15
Hongkong ... 20	\$6.83
Hongkong ... 10	\$6.99

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS, HONGKONG MAY 6th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$125
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	25	\$48
China Bank, Limited	60,000	12	all	\$12
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	45	all	\$45
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	11	all	\$11
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	11 1/2	all	\$11 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	10	all	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	7 1/2	all	\$7 1/2
Loon-Kang-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	10 1/2	all	\$10 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	10	all	\$10
<b>DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED</b>	40,000	17 1/2	all	\$17 1/2
<b>DOCKS AND WHARVES.</b>				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	850	all	\$850
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	85	all	\$85
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	63	all	\$63
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	110	all	\$110
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	110	all	\$110
<b>FERROVIA &amp; CO., LIMITED</b>	18,000	225	all	\$225
<b>GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED</b>	400,000	110	all	\$110
Hongkong Cement Co., Limited	7,000	210	all	\$210
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	110	all	\$110
<b>HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED</b>	12,000	550	all	\$550
<b>MANILA METROPOLIS HOTEL LIMITED</b>	15,000	10	all	\$10
<b>HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED</b>	50,000	25	all	\$25
<b>HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED</b>	60,000	10	all	\$10
<b>H'kong &amp; South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.</b>	15,000	10	all	\$10
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	250	all	\$250
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	100	all	\$100
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	35	all	\$35
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	250	all	\$250
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	215	all	\$215
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	250	all	\$250
Yongtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	100	all	\$100
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	100	all	\$100
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	10	all	\$10
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	50	all	\$50
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	50	all	\$50
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	850	all	\$850
<b>MIXING.</b>				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	250	all	\$250
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	21	all	\$21
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	10	all	\$10
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	10	all	\$10
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	100	all	\$100
Leeson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	100	all	\$100
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	25	all	\$25
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	50	all	\$50
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	15	all	\$15
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	25	all	\$25
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000 def.	21	all	\$21
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	10	all	\$10
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	10	all	\$10
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	25	all	\$25
<b>STONES AND DISPERSES.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	10	all	\$10
Watkins, Limited	15,000	7	all	\$7
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	10,000	10	all	\$10
Weismann, Limited	90,000	10	all	\$10
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,000	10	all	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	10	all	\$10
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fdr.	10	all	\$10
	50,000	10	all	\$10

Para Rubber in London	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	767,200	767,200	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

## W. H. ALLEN, SON & CO., LTD.,

### QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

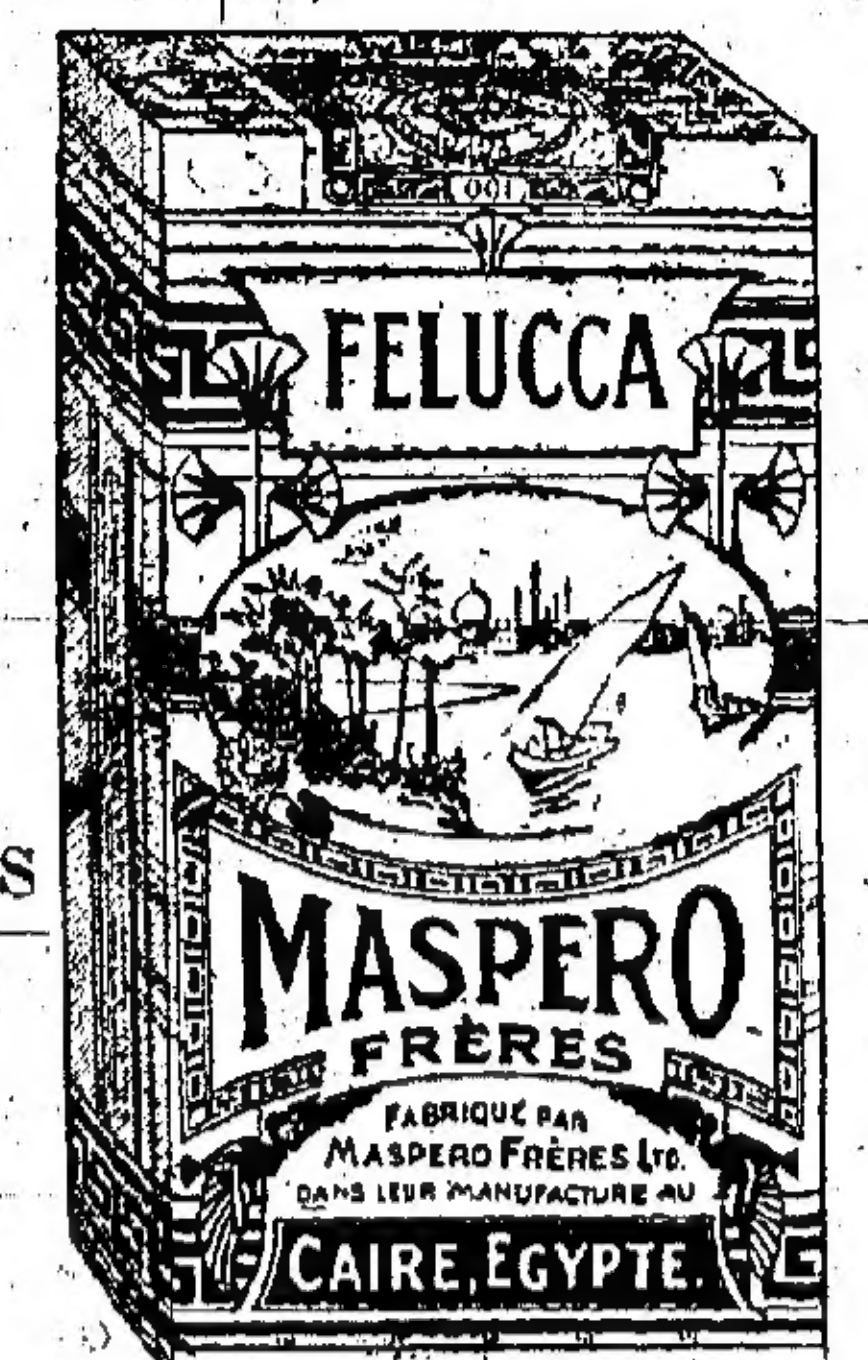
<b>MANUFACTURERS OF—</b>	
A.—Centrifugal Pumps (including Turbine Pumps) driven by Steam-Engines, Electric Motors or by Belt.	
B.—Condensing Plants of the Surface and Jet Character Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric Motors or in any other manner.	
C.—Steam-Engines of the Open and Enclosed Type for Electric Lighting, Transmission of Power or for Driving by Belt.	
D.—Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors.	
E.—Centrifugal Fans for Forced or Induced Draft Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric Motors or by Belt.	
F.—Allen Vertical Enclosed Air Compressors.	
G.—Vertical Oil Engines.	
H.—Allen-Picard, Pictet's Water Turbines.	

Full Details and Particulars of any of the above-mentioned Machinery.

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,**  
AGENTS.  
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

**Bouton Rouge**  
and **Felucca**



A LUXURY TO  
THE MAN  
OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's  
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES  
AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80  
PER 100  
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

## THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.



Another Famous Product of the above Company is its  
**STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.**  
A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE.  
PRICE:  
20 Cents Per Tin.  
\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.  
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.  
ON SALE AT—  
JANE CRAWFORD & Co.  
Kwan Yee, Queen's Road Central.  
CHEONG YEE, Queen's Road Central.  
MAN YUN, Queen's Road Central.  
NAN HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.  
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.  
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, China Road.

A ROYAL DRINK  
"KING GEORGE IV"  
LIQUEUR WHISKY  
THE D.C.L. LTD.  
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,**  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

A ROYAL DRINK  
"KING GEORGE IV"  
LIQUEUR WHISKY  
THE D.C.L. LTD.  
EDINBURGH.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 10th May—Furniture, &c., on the premises, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert, Noon.  
Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th May—Henry Dallas at Theatre Royal—"The Follies" 9 p.m.  
Saturday, 13th May—Annual General Meeting of Hongkong Gun Club, 5 p.m.  
Monday, 15th May—Auction of Crown Land at Bonham Road by Public Works Dept., 3 p.m.  
Monday, 15th May—Auction of Crown Land at 2, Caroline Hill Road by Public Works Dept., 3 p.m.  
Tuesday, 16th May—Auction of Machinery and Electrical Goods at Shameson, Canton by Geo. P. Lamert, 11 a.m.  
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd. 12.30 p.m.

## OPIUM.

Quotations are:—  
April 26th.  
Malwa New ... .. \$2,203/250 per picul  
Malwa Old ... .. \$2,270/300 "  
Malwa Old ... .. \$2,320/340 "  
Malwa V. Old ... .. \$2,360/380 "  
Persian fine quality ... .. \$1,150 "  
Persian extra fine ... .. \$2,025 "  
Patna New ... .. \$2,350 per chest  
Patna Old ... .. \$2,350 "  
Penares New ... .. \$2,350 "  
Bunares Old ... .. \$2,300 "

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